

OWEN'S RECENT ENCRINITE IDENTIFIED.

In 1862 Sir Richard Owen wrote (Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), vol. 9, p. 486) "I learn from a correspondent at Melbourne, Mr. J. S. Poore, that during his visit to King George's Sound, Western Australia, he there dredged up from 8 fathoms a living Encrinite. The stem, which was attached to a stone, was about 6 inches long; the arms about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, of a beautiful rose-colour or pink, fading to white." Dr. P. H. Carpenter, commenting upon this, says (*Challenger Reports*, vol. 11, Zoology, p. 428) "This may perhaps have been a Pentacrinoid larva, but if so, it was of most unusual size." It seems most probable, however, that this was really a small Umbellularian; one of Kölliker's figures of the young of *Umbellularia carpenteri*, taken by the *Challenger* in the seas southwest of Australia, shows an animal sufficiently like a crinoid to deceive even a fairly skilled zoologist, and of the size described by Owen. The color as given is certainly suggestive of an Umbellularian, and, moreover, does not occur in any of the small stalked crinoids, nor in any pentacrinoid larvæ.

—Austin H. Clark.

NOTE ON *AGARNA CARINATA* SCHIÆDTE AND MEINERT.

Recently in referring to Haller's paper "Ueber einige neue Cymothoïnen,"* my attention was called to a new species described therein as *Livoneca cumulus* from Guadeloupe. The species described later by Schiædte and Meinert† as *Agarna carinata* from the West Indies is undoubtedly identical with this form. The correct name for the species is therefore *Agarna cumulus* (Haller).

—Harriet Richardson.

SCIURUS POLIOPUS LYON CHANGED TO *SCIURUS CONIPUS*.

Sciurus poliopus LYON (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 40, p. 88, April 25, 1911) applied to a gray-footed plantain-squirrel from southeastern Borneo is preoccupied by *Sciurus variegatus poliopus* FITZINGER (Sitz. k. k. Akad. wiss. Wien, math.-naturw. Cl. vol. 45, Abth. 1, p. 478, March, 1867), applied to a Mexican squirrel. The former may be called *Sciurus conipus*.

—Marcus Ward Lyon, Jr.

CAPTURE OF *SOREX DISPAR* IN WEST VIRGINIA.

This rare shrew, originally described as *Sorex macrurus* and since re-named *dispar*,‡ has previously been known only from 10 specimens taken in the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains of New York. The capture of a specimen in West Virginia is, therefore, quite unexpected and of great interest. The specimen referred to I trapped on July 24, 1909, on the cool north slope of Winding Gulf, about four miles southwest of

* Archiv-für Natur-Geschichte, 1880, 46th year, Vol. I, pp. 383-386, 391, figs. 13-15.

† Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift (3), Vol. XIV, 1883-84, pp. 328-334, pl. XIII, figs. 1-6.

‡ See page 97, this volume.

Pemberton, Raleigh County, at an altitude of about 2,200 feet. The steep slope of the cañon is heavily forested with hemlock and a variety of deciduous trees, with a dense undergrowth of rhododendron, striped maple (*Acer pennsylvanicum*), purple-flowering raspberry (*Rubacer odoratum*) and other shrubs. The soil is wet and spongy, with a carpet of mosses and ferns growing among rocks and boulders. On this cool, wet, Transition Zone hillside I found shrews very abundant, taking in one night 9 *Blarina brevicauda*, 3 *Sorex fumeus* and 1 *Sorex dispar*. The latter appears to be in every way identical with specimens taken by Dr. Mearns in the Catskill Mts., New York. It is an adult male and measured in the flesh: total length, 131 mm.; tail vertebrae, 62 mm.; hind foot, 14 mm.

—Arthur H. Howell.